United Nations A/69/526–S/2014/741

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
17 October 2014
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 35
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 15 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that, at 1325 hours on 5 October 2014, an Israeli enemy patrol opened fire from inside the Shab'a Farms towards a Lebanese Army observation post on the outskirts of Shab'a town in Saddanah district. A Lebanese soldier was wounded in the attack.

I should like to reiterate that my Government honours its commitments under international resolutions. I call on the Security Council to condemn this attack in the strongest possible terms and compel Israel to bring an end to its violations of Lebanese sovereignty by air, sea and land, and fulfil all of its obligations under Security Council resolution 1701 (2006).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf Salam
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

14-62855 (E) 171014 201014

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Sixty-ninth session
Agenda items 32 and 107

Prevention of armed conflict

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 16 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to draw your attention to the following information.

The Syrian Arab Republic has repeatedly warned the international community of the threat posed by those terrorists who, for some four years, have targeted the lives and economic, social and cultural achievements of the Syrian people. Syria has also warned of the threat posed by those foreign States and forces that have intervened in its internal affairs by openly supporting terrorists and criminal groups which, using various names and pretexts, have attacked and slaughtered the Syrian people. Those States, including the Turkish Government, have used the terrorists for their own petty political goals, something that has recently been made plain by senior officials in several countries. By supporting terrorist organizations, Turkey and other States have prolonged the Syrian crisis, causing well-publicized human losses, damaging the country's achievements and civilization and displacing thousands of Syrian families from their towns and villages.

Since the outset of the crisis, in flagrant violation of the principle of neighbourly relations, Turkey has systematically done everything it can to undermine the country's stability, sovereignty and territorial integrity. It has provided all forms of political, military and logistical support to armed terrorist groups, which it has sheltered, trained, funded and armed. It has helped terrorists from 83 countries to cross into Syria. Turkey has thus become a prominent base for the terrorists who have struck in Syria and Iraq and who endanger the other States of the region. The conspiracy that has unfolded in Ayn al-Arab makes it glaringly obvious that Turkey is closely connected with the terrorist organization Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant.

14-62900 (E) 201014 221014

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Turkey has sought to create a buffer zone, or what it has recently described as a safe zone, on Syrian territory. That step is a bare-faced violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which make it incumbent to respect States' national sovereignty and refrain from interfering in their internal affairs. It also contravenes the counter-terrorism resolutions of the Security Council, particularly resolutions 1373 (2001), 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014). The international community and, in particular, the Security Council must take swift action to bring an end to the Turkish Government's violations, which endanger regional and international peace and security.

The Syrian people has been steadfast in the face of the killings and destruction, and its armed forces have shown heroism and self-sacrifice. It has the exclusive right to determine its own future, and it will not allow anyone to intervene in its internal affairs. It is determined to confront the schemes against its unity and integrity and to defend its sovereignty and independent national choice.

The Syrian Arab Republic therefore categorically rejects the establishment of any buffer zone, safe zone or no-fly zone on any part of its territory under any pretext. Syria also rejects any aggressive intervention by foreign forces on its territory and will take every necessary measure to protect its national sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic calls on the Security Council to tackle the threat posed by the aggressive policies of the Turkish Government and to take the measures set out under international law and the Charter of the United Nations in order to prevent the Turkish leadership from undermining the United Nations, international law and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a Member State.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 32 and 107, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/69/532–S/2014/743

General Assembly
Security Council

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17 October 2014

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General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 42
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Letter dated 10 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 10 October 2014 addressed to you by Mehmet Dânâ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Y. Halit Çevik
Permanent Representative

14-62911 (E) 221014

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Annex to the letter dated 10 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing in response to the letter dated 12 September 2014 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative in New York and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and the Security Council (A/68/994-S/2014/682), which yet again contains false assertions similar to those made in his previous letters. In order to set the record straight, I would like to bring the following to your kind attention.

At the outset, regarding the claims of so-called infringements of international air traffic regulations and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey, I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the relevant authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. The civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the sole competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services within its own national airspace. As for the false assertions regarding the issuance of "illegal Notices to Airmen", it must be underlined that activities within the Ercan advisory airspace that require Notices to Airmen are coordinated with the relevant authorities of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in accordance with article 3 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention) of 1944.

Similarly, the assertion raised in the said letter regarding the Turkish Cypriot ports is also unfounded, given the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration has no jurisdiction or right of say over Northern Cyprus. This constitutes yet another attempt aimed at distorting the facts and the realities of the island. As noted in our previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and unlawful claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the whole island, including the territory, national airspace and territorial waters of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This pretentious contention by the Greek Cypriot side ignores the present realities on the ground, namely, the existence of two independent, self-governing States on the island of Cyprus, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory.

As for the repeated false allegations regarding Ercan Airport in the North, it should once again be underlined that the technologically up-to-date Ercan area control centre and airport in Northern Cyprus have been providing regular, reliable and safe air traffic services since the Greek Cypriot refusal in 1977 to provide air traffic services in the northern part of the island, in line with the isolation policy it has imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people. Since then all flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus have taken place with the full knowledge and permission of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus Civil Aviation Department, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or control.

The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus legislation on aeronautical safety meets all standards and recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organization, providing safe and swift navigation of aircraft landing at or taking off from Ercan Airport, as well as using airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern

Cyprus. All airports in Northern Cyprus are in full conformity with international standards, and necessary investments have been made to keep up with the developing technology. The number of air traffic controllers has been increased, in accordance with the increasing number of flights over the years, and the Ercan area control centre cooperates regularly and closely with the Ankara area control centre in order to ensure the safe conduct of all flights in the region. In 2013 alone, the number of passengers that used Ercan Airport stood at almost 3,000,000, while the projected number of passengers for 2014 is 3,200,000. Moreover, in 2013, around 22,000 planes used Ercan Airport for arrival and departure and 150,000 planes used the Ercan advisory airspace. These numbers are expected to be around 23,000 and 165,000, respectively, in 2014. Moreover, the Greek Cypriot claims to the effect that the radio calls by Turkey "harass civilian and military aircraft within the Nicosia flight information region" are also totally unfounded. In this respect, it must be stressed that the Turkish Cypriot side is committed to upholding the highest standards in the field of air navigation safety, in full conformity with the Chicago Convention of 1944, and that it is ready to cooperate with the Greek Cypriot authorities on this very important issue.

Continuous attempts by the Greek Cypriot side, through often repeated false statements, to confer legitimacy upon the long-defunct "Republic of Cyprus" are futile since the Turkish Cypriot people will never give in to their unjust demands. What would indeed contribute to a better atmosphere on the island would be if the Greek Cypriot side stopped misappropriating for itself the rights and responsibilities it does not legally have, and cease its hostile acts against the Turkish Cypriot people. Moreover, the Greek Cypriot administration should once again be reminded that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey, and that its insistent denial of the Turkish Cypriot rights in the north of the island does not bode well for the prospects of finding a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus conflict in line with the established United Nations parameters, which envisage a new partnership on the basis of the political equality of the two peoples of the island within the framework of a bizonal, bicommunal federation with two constituent States of equal status.

Furthermore, the Greek Cypriot representative should be reminded that none of the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus describe the legitimate and justified Turkish intervention of 1974, undertaken in accordance with the Treaty of Guarantee of 1960, as an "invasion". Such distortions are purely a Greek Cypriot forgery aimed at blurring the issue and confusing the innocent with the guilty. On this point, it is imperative to recall the dramatic statement made by Archbishop Makarios, the Greek Cypriot leader at the time, before the Security Council on 19 July 1974, in which he openly accused Greece, not Turkey, of invading and occupying Cyprus. His remarks, which came only four days after the Greek coup of 15 July 1974, are well-recorded in the annals of the United Nations and hardly require further elaboration.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to call on the Greek Cypriot side to discontinue its well-known propaganda tactics and to focus on the full-fledged negotiations conducted under the Secretary-General's good offices mission for a comprehensive settlement in Cyprus without further delay. As the Turkish Cypriot side, we are committed to maintaining our constructive and positive stance and encourage our Greek Cypriot neighbours to follow a similar path.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mehmet **Dânâ**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/69/537–S/2014/744

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 33
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 18 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, dated 15 October 2014, regarding the so-called draft treaty between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Abkhazia on alliance and integration (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 33, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kaha **Imnadze**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

14-62961 (E) 211014

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Annex to the identical letters dated 18 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the so-called draft treaty between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Abkhazia on alliance and integration

[15 October 2014]

On 13 October 2014, a draft treaty between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Abkhazia on alliance and integration was published on the websites of Abkhaz and other news agencies. According to the information available in this regard, the document was drafted by the Russian Government and was then submitted to the authorities in control of the Russian-occupied Abkhazia region of Georgia for their consideration.

Unfortunately, this information and the text of the so-called draft treaty constitute further proof of the fact that the Russian Government continues to grossly violate fundamental principles of international law and to completely ignore the commitments it has undertaken.

Despite the complexity of the many problems relating to the de-occupation of Georgia and the restoration of our territorial integrity, two years ago the Government of Georgia offered Russia a new format for bilateral dialogue aimed at building mutual confidence. The realization of this policy led to positive results in the trade, economic and humanitarian fields. This process has so far also played a positive role in strengthening stability and security in the region.

It must be emphasized that the signing and implementation of the so-called treaty will pose a serious threat to the process of normalization of Georgia-Russia relations and will considerably undermine the Geneva international discussions, which are of particular importance.

It is unacceptable that the preamble of the so-called draft treaty claims to speak on behalf of the "two countries' peoples", as it is a well-recognized fact that the majority native population of the Russian-occupied Abkhazia region of Georgia were forcibly expelled from their homes, including as a result of ethnic cleansing. Unfortunately, the implementation of the so-called draft treaty would also seriously endanger the identity of the remaining inhabitants in the occupied Georgian region of Abkhazia.

We hope that the Russian Government will refrain from signing this so-called treaty, for to do so will only be assessed as a step towards the outright annexation of the occupied Georgian region of Abkhazia, which would incur proper international legal consequences.

We call upon the international organizations and the international community to take special notice of this issue and of Russia's intentions, the fulfilment of which would qualitatively change the situation in the region and would create additional problems for European security.